

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 9141. A bill to encourage the disposal of agricultural surpluses and to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 9142. A bill to amend sections 23A and 24A of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 9143. A bill to repeal the provisions of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act which prohibits a Federal Reserve bank from paying out notes of another Federal Reserve bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 9144. A bill to amend section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. J. Res. 524. Joint resolution designating the 1st day of June in each year as National Shut-In's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. J. Res. 525. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in the Congress caused by a disaster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. J. Res. 526. Joint resolution to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PILLION:

H. Res. 548. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the threat which is posed to the peoples of Asia, and to the entire free world, by the activities of China and the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRD:

H. R. 9145. A bill for the relief of Tung-Fang Tsai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 9146. A bill to provide for the advancement of Comdr. Donald B. MacMillan on the Naval Reserve retired list to the grade of rear admiral; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 9147. A bill for the relief of Michele Spina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Kansas:

H. R. 9148. A bill for the relief of the Reverend Arno A. Lehmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 9149. A bill for the relief of Dr. Sidney Nevil Milford and his wife, Danuta Maria Milford; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H. R. 9150. A bill for the relief of Salvacion Carbon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

725. By Mr. CANFIELD: Resolutions by the New Jersey Bankers Association in convention at Atlantic City, N. J., on May 7, 1954, regarding H. R. 7839, the proposed Housing Act of 1954, and S. 3158, amending the National Banking Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

726. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 45 members of the Beaver County, Pa., Nurses Association urging the passage of H. R. 7898; to the Committee on Armed Services.

727. Also, petition of 36 members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Beaver, Pa., deploring the advertising of alcoholic beverages on radio and TV where it can be heard and seen by children, and in magazines and daily papers where it is read by children, urging passage of the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

728. By Mr. GROSS: Petition of 32 residents of Black Hawk County, Iowa, favoring the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227, to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic beverage advertising in newspapers, periodicals, et cetera, and its broadcasting over radio and television; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

729. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Petition of Charlotte T. Derry and sundry residents of Sharon, Mass., advocating enactment of H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

730. By Mr. MERRILL: Petition of Christine Key and other citizens of Evansville, Ind., petitioning for a hearing for the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227, a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic-beverage advertising in newspapers, periodicals, etc., and its broadcasting over radio and TV; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

731. Also, petition of Ora Gard and other citizens of Evansville, Ind., petitioning for a

hearing for the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227, a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic-beverage advertising in newspapers, periodicals, etc., and its broadcasting over radio and TV; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

732. Also, petition of Garah Powers and other citizens of Evansville, Ind., petitioning for a hearing for the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227, a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic-beverage advertising in newspapers, periodicals, etc., and its broadcasting over radio and TV; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

733. By Mr. MILLER of New York: Two petitions signed by 91 residents of the State of New York, the majority of which reside in the 40th Congressional District of New York, urging consideration and passage of H. R. 1227, introduced by the late Congressman Joseph R. Bryson; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

734. By Mr. PRICE: Petition of members of the congregation of United Presbyterian Church of Marissa, Ill., forwarded by Rev. C. Raymond Johnson, minister, supporting the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

735. By Mr. SADLAK: Petition of citizens of Canterbury, Norwich, Taftville, Scotland, Central Village, and vicinity, all communities in eastern Connecticut, urging hearings on H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

736. By Mr. WAINWRIGHT: Petition of a group of Long Island, N. Y., residents asking the Congress to provide appropriations necessary to restore and preserve the frigate *Constellation* as a historical monument. They also ask that consideration be given to making both the *Constellation* and the *Constellation* self-supporting by placing these inspiring ships in the category of national parks and allowing their use as school ships or pleasure cruise craft, for fees; to the Committee on Appropriations.

737. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the secretary, Massachusetts Federation of Men's Bible Classes, West Somerville, Mass., urging consideration and passage of H. R. 1227, the Bryson bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

738. Also, petition of Charles H. Nutting and others, of Ormond Beach, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, proposed social-security legislation, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

739. Also, petition of C. C. Wood and others, of Holly Hill, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, proposed social-security legislation, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Anniversary of Israeli Independence and United States Recognition Spotlights Apparent Changes in American Policy in Near East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. GRANAHAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. GRANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, it was on May 14, 1948, that the beleaguered State of Israel declared its independence, and it was on that very same day that

President Truman announced American recognition of the new state and its government.

A wave of gratification swept over the United States that day, 6 years ago tomorrow, for the success of the brave people of little Israel in winning through to freedom and independence, following the path pioneered here in this country in 1776. Our common interest in freedom and in democracy provided a kinship among the two nations and, in fact, among the people of Israel and free people everywhere.

Israel has had a hard and rocky road to travel in these past 6 years—trying to absorb the hundreds of thousands of the persecuted and oppressed, the sick and

lame, and halt and blind, the homeless and the stateless among Europe's surviving Jewish population into a tiny nation and into a nation under armed attack from hostile neighbors.

During all of that difficult period, the people of the United States have applauded their efforts. During most of that time the Government of the United States has reflected in its official policy the sentiment of Americans generally in favor of a secure Israel and a sound Israeli economy.

In the last year and a half, however, we have seen a gradual change in emphasis on the part of the State Department—a precipitate willingness to blame Israel for every border incident arising

out of the tensions and undying hostility of the neighboring nations, a catering to the politicians in those neighboring nations whose primary objective has been for 6 years the destruction of Israel.

This attitude, Mr. Speaker, disturbs me deeply. I know it disturbs many Americans of all religions. Constituents of mine of the Jewish faith are particularly conscious of the developing negativism of American official policy toward Israel, but they are not alone in that feeling.

The State Department seems to think that arms aid extended to Near East nations dedicated to the destruction of Israel will not be used for any such aggressive purpose but will be used only for defense. What guaranties does it have of that?

EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH STATE DEPARTMENT

In this connection, Mr. Speaker, I recently addressed an inquiry to Under Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith, prior to his departure for Geneva, raising several pertinent questions on this matter. My letter was prompted by the agreement of this Nation to extend arms aid to Iraq.

The letter was as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1954.

HON. WALTER BEDELL SMITH,
Acting Secretary of State, Department
of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In the absence of Secretary Dulles, who is now in Geneva, I am addressing this inquiry to you in the hope of obtaining a prompt explanation of the Department's position in regard to the shipment of arms and other military equipment to certain Middle East nations.

Since the announcement Sunday of American arms aid to Iraq, I have received numerous protests from residents of my congressional district that such a step will tend to increase not only the explosive tension in the Middle East but the dangers of renewed warfare. I am sure you agree that this country should not take any step which would encourage any of the Middle Eastern nations to precipitate a new outbreak in that troubled area.

In view of this possibility, I should like to know—

1. What steps, if any, have been taken by the State Department to guarantee that arms aid extended to Iraq or others of the Arab States surrounding Israel, presumably to deter Communist aggression, will not be used instead to support renewed aggression against Israel?

2. What steps, if any, have been taken by the State Department to urge these same nations finally to abandon the continued state of war they have maintained in regard to Israel, and to agree to conferences and negotiations leading to a peace treaty and to a state of real peace?

3. What prospects does the Department foresee for the solution of Near East tensions and warlike incidents through diplomatic procedures as between Israel and her antagonistic neighbors?

4. What value to United States foreign-policy objectives exists in the extension of arms aid to nations which maintain as their primary national objective the destruction of a democracy in their midst which is not only friendly to the United States but which won its independence largely as a result of the United States intercession?

Your answers to these questions would be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM T. GRANAHAN.

Following, Mr. Speaker, is the answer I have received from the State Department:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 5, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM T. GRANAHAN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. GRANAHAN: I refer to your letter of April 28, 1954, concerning the Department's position in regard to the shipment of arms to certain Middle-Eastern states. Under Secretary Smith, to whom the letter was addressed, has now departed for Geneva.

The present dangerous weakness in the defensive capabilities of the Near East constitutes a direct threat to the security of the United States and of the free world. Authority to take steps to improve this situation was granted by the last Congress in a new authorization (sec. 202 (b)) contained in the Mutual Security Act of 1953, and in Public Law 218, appropriating funds for military assistance to the Near East.

I should like to make the following specific comments with regard to the first question raised in your letter concerning steps taken by the Department of State to guarantee that arms aid extended to Iraq will not be used against Israel:

Should there be developments in the Near East showing that the policies of any government in that area receiving our military aid are no longer based on consideration of legitimate self-defense, the United States Government would immediately reassess not only its aid program, but its basic policy toward the countries concerned. On February 25, 1954, President Eisenhower said, in connection with the announcement of grant of United States military assistance to Pakistan, that "if our aid to any country . . . is misused and directed against another in aggression I will undertake immediately, in accordance with my constitutional authority, appropriate action both within and without the U. N. to thwart such aggression. I would also consult with the Congress on further steps." The attitude of the President in this matter is consistent with the position taken jointly by the United States, the United Kingdom, and France on May 25, 1950, regarding the supply of arms and war materiel to the Arabs and Israel. The Tripartite Declaration of that date provides, inter alia, that "The three Governments, should they find that any of these states was preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines, would, consistently with their obligations as members of the United Nations, immediately take action, both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent such violation."

The decision to grant military assistance to Iraq was not taken suddenly or without careful consideration. Any effective plan for the defense of the Middle East must involve Iraq, which is strategically located with reference to the important Persian Gulf area and is on the pathway from the Caucasus to the eastern Mediterranean. The understanding recently concluded between the United States and Iraq was the result of a request from the Government of Iraq made in March 1953. Under this understanding, which conforms to the requirements of the Mutual Security Act, the Government of Iraq agrees not to undertake any act of aggression against any other state and that the aid furnished will be used solely to maintain internal security and to provide for its legitimate self-defense. Included in the understanding is a provision that "assistance will be provided subject to the provisions of applicable legislative authority and will be related in character, timing and amount to international development in the area."

With regard to your second question as to steps which have been taken to encourage

negotiations leading to a peace treaty and to a state of real peace between Israel and the Arab States:

The United States has endeavored to foster the establishment of stable conditions along the borders and to encourage a peaceful adjustment of relations between the Arab States and Israel. The United States has joined repeatedly in the United Nations deliberations toward this end and have taken diplomatic action outside of the United Nations as well. The United States will continue to contribute as best it can to efforts to bring harmony to the area. However, the primary responsibility for bringing about an enduring settlement of Near East problems lies with the governments of the states concerned. In order to achieve such a settlement, both Israel and the Arab States will have to modify their present attitudes. It is hoped the current Security Council discussions will bring about such cooperation and produce a strengthening of the armistice control machinery of the United Nations.

With regard to your third question concerning the prospects for the solution of Near East tensions through diplomatic procedures:

A sober analysis of the history of the Arab-Israel dispute makes it evident that the probability of an early and formal settlement is extremely remote. The solution of this dispute does not lie in the direct approach by outside powers, but rather in a step-by-step reduction of tensions in an effort to create conditions under which a comprehensive peace might be established. The United States will continue to encourage the creation of an atmosphere in which long-term solutions would be constructively examined.

With regard to your fourth question concerning the value to the United States of a program of arms aid to the Middle East:

The Department believes that it is in the interest of the United States to take such measures as it can to promote the defense capabilities and the internal security of the Near East area while at the same time taking all possible precautions to insure that the arms supplied will be used for the purposes for which they are intended. In this area, as in other areas, the Department considers that it would be unrealistic and dangerous to defer preparations for security pending final solutions to all disputes which may exist among States in the area. The provisions of arms to both Italy and Yugoslavia notwithstanding the Trieste dispute as well as the granting of military assistance to Pakistan and our willingness sympathetically to consider a similar request from India notwithstanding the Kashmir issue, might be cited in this connection. Notwithstanding the fear and resentment felt toward Israel by the Arab States, the Department does not believe that the destruction of Israel is the primary national objective of these states or that they possess the intention or capability of adopting a policy of military aggression against Israel.

Sincerely yours,

THRUSTON B. MORTON,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

SOLUTION IN A STEP-BY-STEP REDUCTION OF TENSIONS

It will be seen from this reply, Mr. Speaker and from the statements made recently by Henry A. Byroade, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, that our State Department takes a position of exaggerated neutralism if not disguised anti-Israel bias in the Near Eastern situation.

This paragraph in the letter from Assistant Secretary Thruston B. Morton is particularly interesting:

A sober analysis of the history of the Arab-Israel dispute makes it evident that the

probability of an early and formal settlement is extremely remote. The solution of this dispute does not lie in the direct approach by outside powers, but rather in a step-by-step reduction of tensions in an effort to create conditions under which a comprehensive peace might be established. The United States will continue to encourage the creation of an atmosphere in which long-term solutions would be constructively examined.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me we are not contributing to a step-by-step reduction of tensions by sending arms to nations anxious to destroy Israel—nations which need economic help rather than military help if they are to overcome their envy of industrious Israel and raise the standard of living of their own people. It is hard to see how all the arms and equipment in the world could enable Iraq, for instance, to withstand a Soviet attack without help from the rest of the free world. If the Red army is going to move in that direction, taking the risk of precipitating world war, would the rest of the world expect Iraq to hold the Reds off alone?

Economics Versus Politics, CIO Style

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, the determined effort on the part of some labor leaders to set up a class conscious system is continuing. In Washington, this week, the president of the CIO offered the opinion that the unemployment problem can be remedied in November by making about three dozen reactionary politicians unemployed. The observations were made before a special CIO conference on unemployment to mobilize the full political potential of organized labor for the congressional elections this fall.

There is no room for doubt about the CIO's position. If they have ever approved a Republican for any office, it was an oversight. But this notion which they are currently advancing is more than a political war cry. It is a weird effort to portray every Republican as an enemy of the workingman, and every Democrat as St. George dispatching the dragon of poverty. If political decisions could by some magic process abolish unemployment overnight and end all of the social and economic ailments of the modern industrial community, they would be adopted with the speed of light. We have discovered, however, that the kinds of devices most frequently urged by partisan labor politicians are seldom effective for any purpose other than to arouse hostility. Certainly, if we could simultaneously increase Government spending and decrease taxes, which is what some people are advocating in substance, we would be magicians. Congress and the administration are responsible public officials, but we are not practitioners of the black arts, legerdemain, and sorcery.

H. R. 9133, a Bill To Amend the Classification Act of 1949

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK J. BECKER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, in line with the permission granted me today, I am making this statement in explanation of the bill H. R. 9133 introduced by me today to amend the Classification Act of 1949 so that the membership of the Congress may be acquainted with the background for the need of this bill and its justification. I am very glad of the opportunity to give a little history of what has happened to make this bill necessary in the interest of fair play and fair action by our Government.

In 1953 the Civil Service Commission made a postaudit of positions in the Customs Service at the port of New York. Their original recommendations called for a downgrading of approximately 150 employees. After informal discussions with the Treasury Department, the number was reduced to approximately 100. Of the 100 employees affected, the Bureau of Customs and the Civil Service Commission are discussing the merits of approximately 60, upon which the Bureau of Customs is not in agreement with the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission. There are a number of positions, estimated at between 25 and 50, which the Civil Service Commission has selected for downgrading, and has directed the Bureau of Customs to downgrade the employees in such positions.

The purpose of this legislation is to protect the employees involved in the downgrading recommended by the Civil Service Commission for the following reasons:

Most of the positions involved were formerly covered by the Bacharach Act which provided a higher rate of compensation for clerks in the Customs Service than for clerks in other services and bureaus.

Soon after the Classification Act of 1949 went into effect, the employees involved agreed to relinquish the protection of the Bacharach Act when it was explained to them that they would receive fair and equitable treatment under the Classification Act of 1949.

The Bureau of Customs and the Treasury Department in good faith allocated these positions to grade in the Classification Act which in the opinion of the Bureau and the Treasury Department were fair and equitable.

Most of the employees involved have either been performing work in these positions, or have been promoted and replaced by employees who have been promoted from lower grade positions. The postaudit on the part of the Civil Service Commission in 1953 is the first time that the Civil Service Commission has made a postaudit of positions in the Customs Service. The result of the downgrading will mean a drastic reduction in the standard of living for many

employees involved. Most downgradings are in positions of grade GS-4 and below.

It is the view of the National Customs Service Association that inasmuch as the positions were originally allocated to the existing grades by the Bureau of Customs and Treasury Department in good faith, and since the Civil Service Commission has allowed so much time to elapse before making a postaudit, the employees who accepted positions such as these in good faith should not be compelled to suffer a reduction in grade or salary by reason of errors made by the Bureau of Customs and the Treasury Department in allocating the involved positions to improper grades.

The purpose of this legislation is to make it possible for employees occupying positions which have been selected for downgrading by the Civil Service Commission, to continue to receive the rates of basic compensation appropriate to the grade from which reduced and to receive the appropriate step increases as provided in title VII of the Classification Act of 1949 so long as they remain in these positions but that when such positions become vacant the rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act at the rate fixed for the lower grade.

Federal Pay Increases

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CECIL R. KING

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. KING of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my statement before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service urging Federal pay increases:

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to appear before the committee on behalf of our loyal Federal employees who I believe to be most deserving of a substantial increase in compensation.

The Federal employees in my district in Los Angeles County, Calif., have consistently felt the pressure of increased living costs and it is, indeed, difficult for them to provide their families with the bare necessities of living. As you all know, it is necessary for many of such employees to seek outside employment in order to properly care for their families. From the letters I have received from my constituents, and to my own personal knowledge, there are numerous hardship cases among our Federal employees due to the present inadequate wage scale. Of course, this means that the lower bracket employees are feeling the pressure the hardest.

The testimony before the committee for several years past has established the fact that it would require between a 20- and 25-percent salary increase to bring the Federal employees' income up to a rate paralleling the increased cost of living.

There are many bills pending before the committee proposing various increases for Federal employees. I have always supported reasonable and just benefits for the employees of our Federal service, and I am again

most anxious to see them treated justly, and I hope that the committee in its wisdom, will decide on an adequate increase which will enable these employees to meet their necessary obligations and save something for the future.

We all know that the Government is continuously losing employees to private industry where they secure wages more in line with the increased cost of living. It is to the distinct advantage of the Federal Government not only to seek and obtain the best qualified persons but to retain their services wherever possible. It is just good business to do so. The turnover in this service has reached a starting proportion due entirely, in my opinion, to the inadequacy and unattractiveness of the Federal pay scale and the working conditions. The process of constantly training new employees certainly does not increase the efficiency of the Federal service, in which we have all taken such just pride throughout the years.

In my judgment, a pay raise is long overdue for our deserving Federal employees and I trust the committee will promptly and favorably report a substantial increase in their compensation.

What the St. Lawrence Seaway May Mean

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important factors in determining the outcome of the St. Lawrence Seaway vote in Congress was the determination of Canada to start off on its own. Control of so important a waterway leading directly into the interior of our country could not be vested in a foreign power, even so friendly a neighbor as Canada, without many reservations.

As matters now stand, control of the entire St. Lawrence program will be exercised by Uncle Sam and Canada jointly. Uniform rates will be in effect. Byproducts which result from the huge development, including electric power, will be shared in equal parts by both countries. From the economic standpoint, engineers and cost accountants have estimated that the seaway will bring in some \$36 million annually in tolls. The cost of construction is figured at some \$273 million, of which our share is to be approximately \$91 million. The legislation adopted by Congress provides that our share must be paid off in 50 years.

The electric power developed through the dams which are part of the project will be sold in our country to private utilities to be distributed through New York, New England, part of Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. When the job is done it will be a magnificent engineering achievement. More than half of the world's ships will be able to use this route. Anchors aweigh. Let us start the work.

The Birmingham Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH F. HOLT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, a new and wonderful era is about to begin in our community, and I should like to tell you the Birmingham story.

Negotiations are in the final stages to turn over to our school system the Birmingham site. I have been working toward this goal since I first became your Representative in Congress. You may ask why. Well, there are really five basic reasons:

First. It hurt me to see our city school system pour money into land and buildings that they actually did not own and under law had to turn over to the Federal Government within 30 days, if so ordered.

Second. It bothered me to have the Federal Government owning this large section of land within the center and fastest growing section of my congressional district without there being a definite program for use of this property.

Third. The growing need for additional elementary, junior high, and high schools was evident. I knew it would be necessary to turn to Birmingham because of its size to help out the entire valley.

Fourth. None of us want to see, for obvious reasons, our children going to school on half-day sessions.

Fifth. My previous objection was carried out when recently an Army battalion of approximately 500 men and an anti-aircraft gun moved right next door to our schoolchildren, occupying one-half the grounds. I was notified that it was going to be a permanent installation. In these trying times we all realize the necessity for Los Angeles to be well defended in the event of an all-out sneak attack; however, there was ample Government land just across the street owned in the Sepulveda flood-control basin.

As a veteran of World War II and the Korean war, I saw how important the education given our children was put to good use against our Communist enemy in Asia. We cannot match the numbers of the Communist conspirators throughout the world. We must see to it that our youth of today receives the very best of education in the most modern facilities with every opportunity to prepare themselves for the trying times ahead. Many of the difficulties our youth have today is because of the fact they are facing a troubled future world with their military service a fact and a necessity. They are not able to plan normal lives as perhaps their mothers and fathers. They are not allowed to be permitted to establish their chosen careers in the professional field or think what career he or she should follow. A child's American heritage is more fundamentally impressed upon his mind at the elementary, junior high, or high school level than at any other time.

The problem is acute in the entire United States which is why I chose to be

on the Education Committee of the House. We are short over 300,000 classrooms in the United States and 100,000 teachers. As your Federal Representative to the Congress of the United States it is my responsibility to act on problems on a national level as well as on the local level.

The Birmingham story should be in the official historical files of our country which is why I have inscribed it in our official CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

It is proof positive what can be done when we are determined to solve a problem and one is on the side of what is right. I want to say that I have had the cooperation of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Honorable Charles Wilson, Secretary of Defense; the Honorable Franklin G. Floete, Assistant Secretary of Defense, in charge of property; and Gen. Edmund F. Mansure, the Administrator of General Services Administration. They well know how important is the need for good education.

BEGINNING AS AN ARMY HOSPITAL

On what used to be a farm belonging to a pioneer valley family, the Birmingham General Hospital site was born. It was chosen for its location, beautiful landscape, and marvelous weather conditions. One hundred and thirteen acres were purchased at a cost of \$600 per acre and the contractor undertook the task of building. Actual breaking of the ground began on June 18, 1943, in the center of a lima bean and carrot patch. The building was to be finished on October 15, 1943; however, due to various modifications and shortages of men and material, it was not completed until December 15, 1943.

The land underlying the 14,000-bed hospital facility is comprised of 117.31 acres owned in fee by the Government, and 14.12 acres leased by the Government. The fee-owned land was composed of three tracts: Tract No. 1, containing 72.81 acres; tract No. 2, containing 9.76 acres; and tract No. 3, containing 34.74 acres. These three tracts were acquired by the Government by declaration of taking on July 8, 1943, in the United States district court. Declaration of taking is a process used in emergencies, such as wartime, where the Government issues a declaration of taking and offers a price for private property—automatically taking it over. If the private owner is not satisfied with the terms at that time, he can later come in for a settlement. The acquisition cost of the land was \$84,750. The remaining 14.12-acre tract was leased by the Government from a private party under a lease dated July 30, 1945.

The hospital was activated during the construction state as an unnamed general hospital. The War Department on August 24, 1943, gave the hospital its present name, Birmingham General Hospital, in honor of Brig. Gen. Henry Patrick Birmingham, of the Medical Corps of the United States Army. He died in 1932 after a brilliant career in the United States Army. Shortly after original activation orders were received, duty personnel began to arrive and civilian personnel were employed on a small scale.

By January 1, 1944, sufficient personnel were available to operate the hospital, however various construction problems and existing policies prevented the receipt of patients at that time. The first patients were admitted from an overseas convoy on February 25, 1944, and the hospital proceeded to function as a typical general hospital. On June 21, 1944, the hospital was designated as a neuropsychiatric and neurosurgical center. The excellent operating pavilion and lay-out of the hospital made it an ideal center for neurosurgery and within a short period, the neurosurgical section of the hospital was buzzing with activity. In addition to the above specialties, on August 29, 1944, the Army designated the hospital as a debarkation hospital to serve the Los Angeles port of embarkation. This meant that our wounded servicemen returning from overseas that arrived in Los Angeles immediately were sent to the Birmingham Hospital. On May 21, 1945, the embarkation activity was transferred to Camp Haan, Calif. The Army did, however, treat a great many of returning American prisoners of war—over some 1,000 were treated. It is interesting to note that the number of patients treated by the Army when they were operating the hospital was:

Year	Number of patients
1943	43
1944	5,978
1945	7,160

The average number of employees of the Army hospital, including civilian and Army personnel, was between 1,300 to 1,800. Another interesting note is that included among this number were 143 Italian prisoners of war. The Army averaged 143 paraplegic patients a month when they ran the Birmingham Hospital. Thus it may be seen that during the major portion of the time it was operated by the Army, the hospital specialized in neuropsychiatry. In addition, an artificial plastic eye laboratory was opened in January 1945. On April 1, 1946, Birmingham General Hospital was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration and was known as Veterans' Administration Hospital at Van Nuys, Calif. The hospital was transferred from the Department of the Army to the Veterans' Administration May 1, 1946, pursuant to the provisions of section 102 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION TAKES OVER

Under the operation of the Veterans' Administration, Birmingham Hospital was a 1,500-bed hospital. When operations were begun most of the effort was to staff the hospital and get it set up. The records show that during that year only a total of 480 patients were cared for, with over 73 of these paraplegics.

In 1947 when the hospital was in full operation, the total number of patients treated was over 1,400 per day. The Birmingham Hospital was set up as 1 of 46 veterans' hospitals that were called control hospitals on tuberculosis research. The other specialized division in the hospital was in the neuropsychiatric cases. The paraplegics came under this category. In order to train the paraplegic patients to build up the muscles in

their arms, shoulders, and neck, they were put in the swimming pool. The pool was also used for the treatment of psychotic and neurotic aggressive cases, who must have active exercise, and for the muscle tone treatment of arthritic cases. The gymnasium was used for these same purposes and also for ambulatory patients from the general medical and surgical division of the hospital. Other facilities of the hospital included the usage of whirlpool baths for corrective therapy, outdoor athletic field for handball, a library affiliated with the Los Angeles County Medical Library, which contained research information, a special laboratory for the study of psychological cases beside the regular laboratory, an animal hospital with a pavilion for operations for studying new treatments and operative techniques, a theater, a nine-hole golf course, and a bowling alley. All of these facilities were built by the Army and the equipment left behind for the use of the Veterans' Administration. Over the 4-year period, a total of 40,000 patients were cared for and treated by the Birmingham Hospital.

The Veterans' Administration thought the hospital had several bad features about it. One was the fact that it was a horizontal hospital; that is, 109 one-story buildings connected by hallways—some 24 miles of hospital corridors. Another factor was the temporary structure of the buildings—wooden—and the difficulty and expense in maintenance. The feeding of the patients presented quite a problem, specially heated carts were needed for instance to keep the food hot until it reached the patient; then, under Presidential order, the entire hospital was transferred to the Long Beach Naval Hospital, June 1, 1950.

BIRMINGHAM HOSPITAL CLOSES—PATIENTS TRANSFERRED TO LONG BEACH

One of the biggest battles our valley has ever seen was when the Veterans' Administration announced in May 1950 that the Birmingham Veterans' Administration Hospital was to be closed and moved to Long Beach. Long Beach was a naval hospital and this added fuel to the fire—no one could see why the Veterans' Administration hospital was being transferred when the Navy needed the hospital.

The Van Nuys Hospital was the center for the treatment of paraplegics—spinal-injury patients who were paralyzed through the lower part of the body, from the waist down. The town of Van Nuys had taken these wheelchair patients to their hearts, as did the nearby Hollywood movie colony. Thus the sudden order transferring the patients to another hospital stirred the area into an extraordinary emotional outburst of resentment. Many of the paraplegics were forced to sell their specially equipped homes which they had built in the area adjacent to the hospital, and it caused them great hardship to have to travel 51 miles to Long Beach for treatment. There was quite a bit of argument within Congress to keep the hospital open, as this hospital was the center of treatment for these paraplegic patients and also a center for tuberculosis patients.

A citizens Birmingham Hospital committee was formed and a delegation of

paraplegic veterans arrived in Washington on May 19 to personally appeal to the President. Their trip was sponsored by the citizens Birmingham Hospital committee. The veterans' organizations took up the campaign to keep the hospital open. Their efforts were to no avail, however, and Birmingham never was opened up as an Army or veterans hospital again. We still have many of the original paraplegics living in our community and we all know them as a courageous gang of men who are dear to our hearts.

BIRMINGHAM JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The Veterans' Administration reported the property excess to its needs May 21, 1953, with the notification that the Department of the Army would request transfer. At this time, the property was held in the custody of the Department of the Army, under permit from the Veterans' Administration. It was not being used for defense purposes—just standing idle. Birmingham General Hospital was leased October 23, 1952, from the United States Government for junior high school purposes to serve the San Fernando Valley area by our city school system.

Birmingham Junior High School opened February 2, 1953, with 1,164 students. A year later Birmingham accepted 10th grade students due to overcrowded conditions in the surrounding schools. The present enrollment of 2,823 junior and senior high school students is estimated to reach 4,500 in 1957 and over 6,000 in 1959. Because of being able to use the Birmingham site for a junior high school, we have been able to maintain the secondary schools in the San Fernando Valley on a full-time basis. The past record of growth in this area surpassed the school district's ability to provide school buildings. It was impossible to maintain elementary schools on a full session basis. The secondary school enrollment estimates for the future will reach critical proportions.

The exceptional number of children per family unit is occasioned by the fact that this valley area is populated by a young group of parents, the vast majority of which are families of veterans with four or more children. This creates a school-enrollment problem which cannot be met by the normal school locations previously established. Twenty percent of the population in this area is under 5 years of age according to the 1953 special census. The Birmingham site provides possibilities for accommodating this overload of pupils by establishing a large educational center. An elementary school, a junior high school, and in all probabilities a senior high school will be established on this site. A school for physically handicapped high-school students is needed right now and the therapy facilities now at Birmingham can be put to good use for this program. For each of these school space for agriculture and horticulture training is available in the total acreage. As these youngsters progress through school and the enormous growth continues in the San Fernando Valley, there is no question that a technical school will be needed to serve the community and training needs of business and industry.

The increase in population in the San Fernando Valley area, according to census records, is shown as follows:

Year:	Population
1940.....	121, 095
1950.....	333, 954
1954.....	453, 230

The secondary-school enrollment in the San Fernando Valley increased from 9,224 in 1944 to 26,022 pupils in February 1954. The Los Angeles Census Tract 16, an area of 9 square miles within which the Birmingham property is located, registered census data as follows:

Year	Population	Elementary school enrollment
1940.....	4, 147	390
1946.....	17, 551	549
1950.....	16, 456	1, 413
1953.....	146, 944	8, 570

¹ Special census.

The census tract data is significant since it represents the territory in the immediate vicinity of the Birmingham property and shows that the school enrollment has multiplied 22 times. The estimated future junior-senior high-school enrollments for the valley area are as follows:

1954.....	31, 596
1955.....	34, 674
1956.....	38, 849
1957.....	42, 269
1958.....	46, 881
1959.....	51, 471

The above shows an anticipated increase for the valley of approximately 20,000 secondary students in the next 5 years, of which, it is calculated 3,200, or one-sixth, are in the vicinity of Birmingham Hospital in census tract 16.

Forty-four new elementary schools and six new secondary schools have been constructed in the San Fernando Valley in the last 6 years. Nine elementary schools and five secondary schools are in the present construction program. It is an ideal location for the establishment of the educational center previously described. The potential population of well over a million in the valley area will require future expansion of various educational facilities which can be accommodated in this site.

To me, I am proud to have been able to be of assistance to the children of our community. The cooperation extended to me by the Los Angeles Board of Education and the parent-teachers' association and the mothers and fathers of the Birmingham students has made all my efforts worth while.

Question of the Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Truman urges the President to act firmly,

in riding Congress hard. Quaere: Is Mr. Truman's career a guarantee that this policy will prove (a) wise, (b) workable, or (c) winning?

Polish Constitution Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, recently the friends of Poland throughout the free world, including millions of persons in the United States, celebrated and commemorated Poland's Constitution Day, May 3.

The traditional friendship of the American people for the people of Poland, a feeling which I share with countless fellow Americans, is even stronger in these days of Poland's slavery and misery.

Americans know well the name of Kosciuszko, Polish soldier and patriot who became an officer in America's first Army and aided our Founding Fathers in their struggle to make the colonies an independent nation. Some years ago, on February 12, 1947, I remarked in this House that 200 years have failed to dim the luster of Kosciuszko's glory.

I remarked that the Polish people have known and have endured oppression before, as they endure it today, looking forward to the day of freedom. Our Government cannot ignore, and has not ignored, the Soviet attempts to perpetuate a puppet, totalitarian regime in Poland.

I repeat what I said in this body 7 years ago: As a nation dedicated to freedom—recognizing the blessings of liberty as we do—America should continue to exhibit the liveliest concern for the welfare of Poland. America's great weight must be thrown behind the fight of all true Poles for a truly free Poland.

The Polish people should be assured that the United States will continually resist the existence of a puppet regime in Poland and will do all possible to restore Polish freedom.

I am pleased to again pay tribute to the proud Polish people in their continuing hope and fight for freedom from oppression.

Dien Bien Phu Proves We're Right

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, one battle is not a war. Whatever the moral effect created by the fall of Dien Bien

Phu in Indochina, the war for southeast Asia is by no means over. If any one deduction can be drawn from the experience record of this long-drawn-out struggle against communism, it is this—there can be no gain derived for the free world from any singlehanded policy.

Secretary of State Dulles has been preaching collective action in every Western capital. Presumably, British refusal to accept his viewpoint prevented effective action in Indochina. The Communists are banking heavily upon divided opinions in the free world. They expect to succeed by a policy of attrition. Bit by bit, they hope to chew away segments of Asia, hoping eventually that India, the traditional jewel of the East, will fall into their hands like a ripe apple.

There is small comfort to be derived from losses, in any area. But if the present position in Indochina has demonstrated to our potential allies the futility of a policy which delays united responsibilities, it has given rise to some measure of comfort. From now on in, Uncle Sam is not acting on a unilateral basis, but if new disasters occur, the responsibility will not be ours.

Case No. 9

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, here is still another case of extreme hardship caused by the inelastic provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act.

Anneliese Else Hermine Neumann, a German girl, who, according to the language of the official report rendered by the Department of State, stole two bags of coal while she was employed in a railway coalyard in Berlin, Germany, during the month of January 1947.

In 1951 Miss Neumann married Sergeant Ware, and applied for an immigrant visa to the United States. Under section 212 (a) (9) of the McCarran-Walter Act, she was refused a visa because she had committed a "crime involving moral turpitude."

Sergeant Ware pleaded in behalf of his wife, stressing the fact that in 1947 her father was still a British prisoner of war, and her mother was incapacitated because of wounds she suffered in both legs during the bombing of Berlin. There were at that time six younger children in the Neumann family, and the only reason Anneliese stole the coal was to keep the family warm.

There was no relief possible under the law, and Sergeant Ware had, therefore, to resort to the relief of a private bill.

It is absurd that so much distress should be meted out for so small a transgression. It should not be necessary to resort to the lengthy procedure of a private bill in such a case. Drastic amendment of the McCarran-Walter Act is certainly called for.

Moving Along in Aviation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, travelers using the airplanes are constantly impressed with the remarkable progress being made in airport development, new types of planes, and the increasing speed of air transportation. Uncle Sam has a

real stake in this business, on the basis of our annual direct subsidy of some \$80 million over and above the \$58 million we paid to domestic and international airlines for flying the mail.

Our Government has just received the Air Coordinating Committee report on aviation, and President Eisenhower has adopted it. Under the report, the subsidy is regarded as a temporary item and Government assistance is to be withdrawn regularly and quickly. The existence of much uneconomic competition and duplication of aviation services and facilities, particularly in the area of international flight service is recommended

strongly, and this seems to suggest the combining of some lines even in our domestic service where operations are proceeding at a loss or at very low margins.

We are just on the brink of the real air age, and the expansion of airports, development of private aviation, and the kind of tremendous advances which came to the automobile industry once everyone began to think of owning a car are right ahead. Our Government is more than an observer in this field. It has a huge investment and a vital interest, from both the military and civilian viewpoints, in the growth of aviation.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1954

(Legislative day of Thursday, May 13, 1954)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Dr. Robert G. Lee, pastor, Bellevue Baptist Church, Memphis, Tenn., offered the following prayer:

O God, our God, great art Thou and greatly to be praised. Thy throne is established of old. Thou art from everlasting. Thou holdest this world in the hand of Thine omnipotence and beneath the eye of Thine omniscience. We come to Thee in our weakness, asking Thy strength—in our disturbance, asking Thy peace—in our perplexities, asking Thy prompting. Bless with wisdom and physical strength our President and all members of his Cabinet in these trying days. Help us amid all darkness to see past gloom to glory, past night to renewing dawn, past men and events to Thee. May we have ears to hear and wills to obey Thy commandments. For this Nation make mountainous obstacles low, crooked places straight, and rough places plain. This we ask in the holy name of Jesus, the light of the world. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 13, 1954, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7434) to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following the quorum call there may be the customary morning hour for the transaction of routine business, under the usual 2-minute limitation on speeches.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT OF MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the quarterly report of the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, on the activities and transactions of the administration under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, for the period January 1, 1954, through March 31, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF FREE ENTRY OF PHILIPPINE ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Deputy Under Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for an extension on a reciprocal basis of the period of the free entry of Philippine articles into the United States (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

ISSUANCE OF CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURES BY CENTRAL BANK FOR COOPERATIVES AND REGIONAL BANKS FOR COOPERATIVES

A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks for cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered relating to several aliens who have been found admissible into the United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIAL

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a telegram in the nature of a memorial from the Citizens Virgin Islands Organic Act Reform Committee, of St. Thomas, V. I., signed by Marjorie Weston, chairman, remonstrating against the present proposed organic act for the Virgin Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

TAXATION OF UNION PENSIONS— RESOLUTION OF ST. PAUL, MINN., TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 30

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a resolution adopted by St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30, protesting taxation of union pensions, be printed in the Record and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Whereas the International Typographical Union has practiced benevolence and fraternalism for over 100 years; and

Whereas the International Typographical Union has paid over \$100 million in pensions to its sick and superannuated members; and

Whereas the International Typographical Union pioneered in creating pensions for members unable to work because of age or disability; and

Whereas over 9,000 retired printers and mailers depend upon ITU pension payments for the necessities and little comforts of life; and

Whereas in 1934, and for 20 years thereafter, the Department of Internal Revenue considered ITU pensions charitable and therefore not taxable; and

Whereas the administration now in office favors tax concessions amounting to billions of dollars for the wealthy holders of corporate stocks; and

Whereas this year the Department of Internal Revenue officially ruled pensioners must include ITU pension payments received as taxable income when computing their income taxes for 1954; and